

**ADWICK-LE-STREET
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**THE TWENTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
1938**

BY

A. B. DUNNE,

B.A., M.B., B.C., University of Cambridge
D.P.H. Royal Colls. Physic. Lond. and
Surgns. England.
of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law

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Adwick-le-Street Urban District Council

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1938, in accordance with the Minister of Health's Circular No. 1728, dated October 25th, 1938, relating to the contents and arrangement of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

The statistics provided by the Registrar-General, which it was hoped would be available by the end of March or the beginning of April this year, as a matter of fact only came to hand on May 13th, and until they were received the Annual Report was in a state of suspense.

So, as my retirement became effective on March 31st last, this is my Twenty-fourth and last Annual Report.

This year's report is by the Minister's direction arranged in six sections.

- (A.) Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.
- (B.) General Provision of Health Services for the Area.
- (C.) Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.
- (D.) Housing.
- (E.) Inspection and Supervision of Food.
- (F.) Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases.

Finally, I beg to thank the Clerk, Sanitary Inspector, Surveyor, Accountant, Assistant Inspector, and others who have kindly supplied me with information necessary to complete my Report for this and previous years.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,


A. B. DUNNE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

COUNCIL OFFICES,

ADWICK-LE-STREET.

May, 1939.



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Adwick-le-Street Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the Year 1938

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The area of the District (land and water) is 3,606 acres.

The Census Population, taken at midnight, Sunday, April 26th, 1931, was 20,257, consisting of 10,817 males and 9,440 females.

The Registrar-General's estimate for the mid-year population, 1938, is 19,170, or 160 less than in 1937, and 1,087 less than the Census of 1931. It is upon this estimate that the vital statistics are calculated.

The total number of inhabited houses in the rate-book at the end of 1938 was 4,408.

The Unreduced Rateable Value on October 1st was £94,163, and the Reduced Rateable Value £70,066, and a 1d. rate represented £272.

The physical features of the district are described in detail on pp. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Survey Report for 1930.

The male population of working age is almost exclusively engaged in coal mining in the two collieries in the district. There is very little unemployment.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

		M.	F.	Total	
LIVE BIRTHS—	Legitimate	173	176	349	
	Illegitimate	8	7	15	
	Total ...	181	183	364	Live Birth Rate 18.99
STILL BIRTHS—	Legitimate	11	5	16	
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	Total ...	11	5	16	Still Birth Rate 0.8
DEATHS ...	...	107	82	189	Crude Death Rate 9.86

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :
From Sepsis, 1 ; from other puerperal causes, nil.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate live births respectively :—

	Legitimate	68.7
	Illegitimate	200.0
	Total (Leg. & Illeg.)	74.2
Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	20
„ „	Measles (all ages)	1
„ „	Whooping Cough (all ages)...	1
„ „	Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	1

BIRTHS.

The Live Births in 1938 were 364, or 41 more than the previous year.

This is equal to an Annual Live Birth Rate of 18.99 per 1,000.

Of the Legitimate Births 173 were males and 176 females ; of the Illegitimate 8 were males and 7 were females.

The Live Birth Rate of England and Wales was 15.1 per 1,000.

The Still Births in 1938 were 16, namely 11 male and 5 female. The Still Birth Rate is 42.1 per 1,000 Live and Still Births. That of England and Wales per 1,000 population is 0.60. On the same basis ours is 0.8.

BIRTH RATE, 1929-1938.

Year.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Birth Rate per 1,000	23.3	25.7	22.4	21.4	20.9	18.1	19.6	18.3	16.7	18.99
No. of Births ...	449	496	463	439	422	360	384	360	323	364

DEATHS.

The Deaths in 1938 were 189, or 16 more than in the previous year. This is equal to a crude Annual Death Rate of 9.86 per 1,000.

The Comparability Factor (1.49) supplied by the Registrar-General enables me to give the True or Standardised Death Rate, 14.7.

The Male Deaths were 107, and the Female 82.

The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.6 per 1,000.

DEATH RATE, 1929-1938 (STANDARD).

Year.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Death Rate per 1000.	13.8	11.0	10.1	10.8	10.1	11.8	12.9	13.9	13.6	14.7
No. of Deaths...	214	173	170	180	168	160	171	184	173	189

DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

1—Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	—
2—Small Pox	...	...	...	...	—
3—Measles	...	...	...	...	1
4—Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—
5—Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1
6—Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	4
7—Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	7

one less than 1937, and equal to an Annual Zymotic Death Rate of 0.3 per 1,000. The Diarrhoeal Death Rate per 1,000 live births is 2.7; that of England and Wales is 5.5.

DEATH FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

1—Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (males 10, females 5)	...	...	15
2—Other Tuberculous Diseases (males 2, females nil)	...	...	2
Total	...	...	17

Equal to a Death Rate of 0.8 per 1,000.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL SEPSIS AND OTHER PUERPERAL CAUSES.

Nine notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received, and six cases were removed to Edenfield Nursing Home for treatment. There was one death—Puerperal Septicæmia.

By an Order of the Ministry, on and after October 9th, 1937, the designation "Puerperal Fever" was discontinued, and all cases are to be included under the term Puerperal Pyrexia.

	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Diseases	Total
The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	2.7	...	2.7
The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)	2.6	...	2.6
For England and Wales per 1,000 Live Births	0.89	2.19	3.08
For England and Wales per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)	0.86	2.11	2.97
Notification:			
Puerperal Pyrexia	Per 1,000 Live & Still Births		23.1
" "	England & Wales	" "	14.42

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

In 1938 27 infants (14 male and 13 female) died under one year of age.

The corresponding figures in 1937 were 12 males and 6 females.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 74.1 per 1,000 Live Births.

That of England and Wales is 53.0 for 1938.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1929-1938.

Year.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births) ...	131.3	60.4	66.9	72.8	90.0	74.9	80.7	72.2	58.2	74.1
No. of Deaths... ..	59	30	31	32	38	27	31	26	18	27

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR.

Congenital	Debility,	Premature	Birth,	
Malformations, etc.	12
Broncho-Pneumonia	9
Other Ill-defined Causes	3
Congenital Syphilis	1
Gastro-Enteritis	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1
				—
				27
				—

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1—HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Council is a member of the Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Hospital Board.

The Hospital is situate at Conisborough Common, and contains eighty-five beds for Diphtheria, Scarlet, Enteric, and Cerebro-Spinal Fever cases.

A motor ambulance is provided for the removal of the infectious sick, and another is provided for Small Pox cases.

There is a Steam Disinfecting Apparatus at the main Hospital.

There are twenty-eight beds provided for Small Pox patients in another building situate in Drake Head Lane—some distance from the main Hospital.

2—TUBERCULOSIS.

Thirty-six cases of Tuberculosis were admitted into Sanatoria and similar institutions of the West Riding County Council.

Twenty-three were males and thirteen females. Thirty-two were Pulmonary Tuberculosis and four Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Twelve went to Middleton Sanatorium, one to Cardigan, two to the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry, seven to Crookhill, eleven to Scotton Banks, and three to Oakwood Hall.

The West Riding C.C. maintain a Dispensary at 20 Christ Church Road, Doncaster.

Patients are seen on Monday at 2 and 7 p.m.

There is a Care Committee of Ladies, which meets at the Clergy House, Doncaster, the first Thursday in alternate months, who, acting in co-operation with the West Riding C.C. and the Red Cross and on the advice of the Tuberculosis Officer, make grants of clothing to suitable cases entering Sanatoria.

3—MATERNITY.

There is no Maternity Hospital, but the West Riding C.C. have made arrangements for all cases requiring special treatment to be admitted into Edenfield Private Hospital, Thorne Road, Doncaster, pending the erection of a Maternity Wing of 80 beds to be built alongside the Doncaster Royal Infirmary by the West Riding C.C.

4—GENERAL AND SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

Medical, Surgical, Ophthalmic, and Accident cases are admitted to the Doncaster Royal Infirmary and at the General and Special Hospitals at Leeds and Sheffield. All these are on a voluntary basis.

The Public Assistance Committee of the West Riding have arranged with that of the County Borough of Doncaster for patients to be taken to their Hospital at Springwell House, Balby.

Further hospital accommodation has been foreshadowed by the recent announcement by the West Riding C.C. that they are proceeding to erect a General Hospital of 600 beds—as a first instalment—in the adjacent parish of Marr.

Motor Ambulances are maintained at both Collieries for accidents, and the local Miners' Welfare Fund has provided one for general purposes.

5—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The West Riding C.C. is the authority under the Act, and have established Mothers' and Babies' Welfare Centres, which meet on each Thursday, at 2.0 p.m., at the Wesleyan Church, Woodlands, and the Presbyterian Church, Carcroft, when on an average 35 and 27 babies are seen by the Medical Officer.

Ante-natal Clinic is held at Woodlands Wesleyan Church on Tuesday in each week, and at Carcroft Presbyterian Church on alternate Mondays, under the direction of Lady Doctors, at 1.30 p.m., who see twenty and fourteen expectant mothers respectively at the Clinics.

A "Toddlers' " Clinic for children under school age is held on alternate Thursdays, at 10 a.m., at the Woodlands Wesleyan Church.

A Clinic for the minor ailments of school children is held by the Nurse on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 a.m. at the Wesleyan Church, Woodlands, and at the Presbyterian Church School each Monday and Thursday morning.

Three whole-time Health Visitors and School Nurses are now working in the Council's area, i.e., 1, Highfields and Woodlands; 2, Old Adwick and Woodlands East; 3, Carcroft and Skellow.

The West Riding County Council have now established a Clinic for treatment of Deafness and other ear troubles among school children at Edenfield. Children are collected by Ambulance and taken to Doncaster for treatment as required.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

1—MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

A. B. Dunne, B.A., M.B., B.C., Cambridge University, D.P.H., London, half of whose salary is charged to the Exchequer Contribution Account. He was appointed on April 1st, 1915, and retired on March 31st, 1939.

2—SANITARY INSPECTOR.

W. Senior, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. Appointed May, 1938. The half of his salary as Sanitary Inspector is charged to the Exchequer Contribution Account. He is the officer designated under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936, and under the Public Health (Meat) Order, 1924, to whom notices of slaughter must be sent. Mr. Senior is the first whole time Sanitary Inspector we have had, the post of Inspector having hitherto been held jointly with the post of Surveyor. Mr. Senior came to us with very high credentials, and has worked hard and never spared himself, and I wish to thank him for the assistance he has given me and to congratulate him in the excellent work he has done.

3—ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTOR.

C. W. Vallance, Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

4—Miss M. Anderson, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME

The Woodlands Nursing Association is maintained by the workmen of the Brodsworth Colliery Co.—employs two trained nurses—for their families resident in the Highfields, Woodlands and Adwick Wards of the Urban District.

The workmen of the Bullcroft Colliery Co. have a nursing association and employ a nurse-midwife for their families living in the Carcroft Ward.

Both Associations are voluntary ones.

MIDWIVES.

The Midwifery Services have since July 1st last year been re-organised by the County Council. There are three West Riding midwives and three others in private practice working in the Urban area.

CHEMICAL WORK.

Samples of Water are sent to the County Analyst as and when required.

The County Council provide special outfits for pathological specimens for examination at their Laboratory at Wakefield.

The services of the Pathological Department have been fully utilised during the recent Epidemic of Diphtheria. All swabs of “contacts” and suspected “carriers” were sent to them.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, with Date of Adoption.

- 1.—*Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
- 2.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III. and IV., November 1st, 1915.
- 3.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, October 27th, 1915.
- 4.—Private Street Works Act, November 1st, 1915.
- 5.—Public Health Act, 1925—The entire Act subject to modifications of Sec. 51, 52, 53 and 54 protecting the West Riding County Council and the Dun Drainage Commissioners. The adoptive portion of the Act came into force on April 1st, 1927.

BYE-LAWS, with Date of Adoption.

- 1.—*Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, July 2nd, 1896.
- 2.—Offensive Trades, December 29th, 1915.
- 3.—Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar Structures, June 12th, 1920.
- 4.—Common Lodging Houses, July 12th, 1920.
- 5.—Public Parks and Pleasure Grounds, August 13th, 1921.
- 6.—Whirligigs, Swings, Shooting Ranges and Galleries, etc., December 19th, 1922.
- 7.—Prevention of Nuisances, December 19th, 1922.

- 8.—Hackney Carriages, January 16th, 1923.
 - 9.—Slaughterhouses, July 3rd, 1923.
 - 10.—New Streets and Buildings, January 29th, 1924.
 - 11.—Smoke Abatement, January 7th, 1930.
- *Bye-laws and Regulations adopted by the Doncaster R.D.C. prior to the formation of the Urban District, April 1st, 1915.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Council first took a bulked Water Supply from the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board in October, 1932, the Board's supply being brought to the Council Reservoir at the top of Ridge Balk Lane. This water is drawn from a deep bore (569 feet) in the red sandstone in the Parish of Austerfield in the Rural District of Doncaster.

It is a water of the highest quality, as testified by chemical and bacteriological analyses made by Messrs. F. W. Richardson and A. Jaffe, the County Analysts.

The consumption per head is 23.70 gallons per diem as against 24.37 in 1937. This amount per head is in excess of accepted standards—and there might, with a great saving to the Council and no lessening of the amenities of cleanliness be a substantial reduction in this amount.

The attention of the Council is again drawn to the precautions, which the disastrous outbreak of Typhoid Fever in the County Borough of Croydon emphasises, should be observed when engaging workmen to be employed on a public water undertaking. The Croydon outbreak illustrates the danger of employing men whose previous medical histories and personal freedom from Typhoid infection has never been ascertained. In this instance a "Typhoid Carrier" was employed with the result that hundreds of cases of Typhoid occurred and many deaths. The same might happen to you or any water authority unless they adopt strict precautions with regard to workmen.

The precautions shortly are, every workman must have a satisfactory medical history and must submit to a blood test, to see whether or no he is a Typhoid "carrier." Failing this, you might make yourselves liable to heavy damages as was the case at Croydon.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Mill Dyke, into which the whole of the effluent from the Council's area discharges, is maintained in good condition.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The whole of the sewerage in the Council's area is treated at Doncaster Road Works. The Skellow Sewage Works are only used for the treatment of storm water. The Works are satisfactory, and no complaints have been received from the West Riding Rivers Board.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of Privies	...	...	...	...	10
No. of Pail and Tub Closets	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Water Closets	(566 Houses have two				
Water Closets each)	...	...	...	...	4965
No. of Dry Ashpits	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of School Refuse Pits	...	...	...	...	Nil

The Privy Middens are attached to old and isolated properties, where water and drainage are not available for conversion. The four pail closets are in Doncaster Lane.

SCAVENGING.

This is done by the Council. The house refuse from sanitary dust-bins is collected by motors and tipped in thin layers on the Council's tips at Adwick and Carcroft.

All refuse is collected twice weekly by motor vans, and the privy middens emptied monthly, amounting during the year to 8,776 loads at a total cost of £3,025 4s. 2½d., or 4/7 per ton.

There have been no complaints.

SANITARY INSPECTION ON THE AREA.

Return made to the Medical Officer of Health by the Sanitary Inspector under Article 18 of the Sanitary Officers' Regulations, 1935.

No. of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	968
No. of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	175
No. of Informal Notices outstanding, Dec., 1937	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	33
No. of Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	133
No. of Informal Notices outstanding, Dec., 1938	...	...	...	...	42
No. of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	68
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding, Dec., 1937	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	47
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding, Dec., 1938	...	...	...	...	21
No. of Nuisances found in 1938	...	...	...	...	393
No. of Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	330
No. of Nuisances outstanding, 1937	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Nuisances outstanding, 1938	...	...	...	...	64

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

No. of Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	18
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	42

The premises licensed consist of brick buildings, and are kept in good condition.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

The number of van-dwellers is small and fluctuating. There are ten off Askern Road.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Eighteen smoke observations were taken, and of these eleven were found to be in excess of the bye-law and in each case the owners were written.

On the Carcroft side of the district the "tip" of the Bullcroft Colliery Co. has been on fire, and the smoke and fumes have been a nuisance to the dwellers in the neighbouring houses when the wind has been in certain directions. What the remedy is a matter for serious consideration, as the "tip" appears to be well alight.

BED BUGS.

One Council and one privately-owned house were infested, and the Council house was disinfested by the Council's workmen, all interior wood-work as well as wallpaper was stripped from the walls and the premises treated with Zaldecide. The private house was disinfested by the owner. The houses of all prospective tenants are inspected by the Council's Housing Agent before they are accepted as tenants of Council houses.

SWIMMING BATH.

There are no swimming baths in the Urban District. A very large "Pit Head" Bathing Establishment has been erected at the Brodsworth Colliery and is now in use.

SCHOOLS.

There are six public Elementary Schools in the area, and a large Grammar School occupying an extensive area of ground between the Windmill and Tenter Balk Lane is in course of construction and will shortly be opened.

The County Council's Lodge Road School, immediately adjoining the Carcroft Ward, is in the area of the Doncaster R.D.

All the schools have W.C.'s.

The County Medical Officer of Health is the Chief School Medical Officer, and is responsible for the medical inspection of school children and the closure of schools on account of infectious diseases.

All ashpits have been converted into dustbin shelters, and dustbins supplied.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The general Housing conditions are good and overcrowding negligible. The houses erected by the Council are semi-detached, but Woodlands East, Skellow, Carcroft, Highfields and Woodlands have blocks of 4 and 6 houses as well as semi-detached. 90% of the houses are less than 20 years old.

The Council own the following houses :—

1919 Scheme	...	...	...	...	380
1924 Scheme	...	...	...	...	442
House for Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	1
House for Waterworks	...	...	...	...	1
House for Cemetery	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 825

There were 4,408 inhabited houses at the end of 1938, and all with one exception have a piped supply of water from the Council.

New houses have been built as follows in 1938 :—

1. By the Council	...	...	...	...	Nil
2. Private enterprise with subsidy	...	...	...	...	Nil
3. Private enterprise without subsidy	...	...	...	...	25
Total in 1938					<hr/> 25

OVERCROWDING.

A detailed revision of the Overcrowding Survey has been carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

The No. of Houses so Overcrowded were	...	37
The No. of Families	...	44
The No. of Individuals	...	346

FITNESS OF HOUSES.

As I stated in previous Reports, ours is a new-built district, and, naturally, the fitness of the houses is excellent, such defects as are reported are of a minor character—defective kitchen ranges, broken sash cords, down spouts, and damage to plaster work, as will be seen from the printed list of repairs carried out by the Council.

TOWN PLANNING.

The Council is a member of the Doncaster Regional Town Planning Committee, and the plans are in course of preparation.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES during the year :

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 393 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 994 |
| (2) (a) Number of Dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 25 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 103 |
| (3) Number of Dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | Nil |
| (4) Number of Dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 371 |

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS during the year without service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective Dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	249
---	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS during the year :

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 : | |
| (1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... | 7 |
| (2) Number of Dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ... | Nil |
| (a) By owners | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |
| (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :— | |
| (1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 82 |
| (2) Number of Dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices | 58 |
| (a) By owners | 57 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | 1 |

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of Dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936 (PART IV)—OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... 37

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 44

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 346

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... 12

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... Nil

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... Nil

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... Nil

(e) Any other particulars ... Nil

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a)—MILK SUPPLY.

No. of Cowkeepers ... 11

No. of Retail Milk Sellers ... 24

No. of Cowsheds ... 12

No. of Inspections ... 42

All the duties relating to cleanliness of Cows and Cowkeepers, Dairies, and Structural Alterations, etc., are administered by the officers of the Council.

44) 346 (8)
352

(b)—MEAT.

The Sanitary Inspector—Mr. Senior—has shown commendable zeal in the Inspection of the Slaughterhouses, as will be seen by the amount of meat which has been condemned.

There are five licensed Slaughterhouses in the District. These and the Butchers' Shops are regularly inspected. The open markets at Carcroft and Woodlands are visited, and the stalls conform to the standards required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Total amount of meat condemned was 8,370 lbs., or 3 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs.

In addition, 575 tins of food, and 2½ lbs. of sausages were surrendered and destroyed.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	265	124	6	935	784
Number inspected	265	124	6	935	784
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	3	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	8	18	—	5	23
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	3.4%	14.5%	—	0.56%	3.06%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	2	3	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	31	63	—	—	47
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	12.4%	53.22%	—	—	6.12%

The Council adopted Section 2 (1) of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, all animals are instantaneously slaughtered by means of a mechanically operated instrument; every person who slaughters in a slaughterhouse must be licensed by the Local Authority, and must be over 18 years of age.

There are 22 Licensed Slaughtermen on the Register.

(c)—OTHER FOODS.

There are six Bakehouses, of which two belong to one owner. The premises are kept in good condition.

(d)—FOOD POISONING.

There has been no case.

(e)—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The Act is administered and samples taken by an Inspector of the West Riding County Council.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Three hundred and sixty-one notifications have been received, compared with two hundred and thirty-five in 1937. The great increase being almost entirely due to the prevalence of Diphtheria.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1938.

DISEASE				Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths.
1	Scarlet Fever	...	...	75	73	—
2	Diphtheria	...	...	183	183	4
3	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	1	1	—
4	Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	9	6	1
5	Pneumonia	...	...	50	—	19
6	Erysipelas	...	...	31	2	—
7	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	8	—	—
8	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	2	2	1
9	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	—	—	—
10	Poliomyelitis	...	...	2	2	—
Total				361	269	25

1.—SCARLET FEVER.

Seventy-five cases were notified, as compared with sixty-four in 1937.

They were notified as follows:—January 6, February 9, March 3, April 2, May 14, June 4, July 9, August 2, September 4, October 11, November 3, December 8. The males numbered 25, and the females 50. There were 31 cases from Adwick, 29 from Carcroft, 8 from Highfields, and 7 from Woodlands Wards respectively. Forty-two were school children. Nine cases were over and twenty-five under school age. The oldest patient notified was a female of 43, and youngest a male 1 1-3 years.

All were removed to hospital with the exception of two who were isolated at home.

The disease was mild in character.

The attack rate per 1,000 was 3.9. There were no deaths.

2.—DIPHTHERIA.

One hundred and eighty-three cases were notified, as compared with sixty-one in 1937.

Thirty-two cases were notified from Adwick, 84 from Carcroft, 44 from Highfields, and 23 from Woodlands Ward. In January 49, February 19, March 18, April 8, May 7, June 7, July 17, August 10, September 3, October 8, November 23, December 14. Ninety-two of the cases were males and ninety-one females. One hundred and thirty cases were amongst children of school age. Thirty-three cases were over school age, and twenty under. The oldest patient notified was a female 36 years, the youngest a male 4 months.

All were removed to hospital.

The attack rate per 1,000 was 9.5.

Fourteen cases were not confirmed.

There were four deaths—one male and three female.

The County Council were very helpful in opening Immunisation Clinics both in Carcroft and Woodlands, and several scores of school children were immunised through the medium of circulars sent out from the schools, and in sending films and lecturers to talk to the mothers.

It cannot be said that the public have wholeheartedly taken to "Immunisation," and after four years' experience of trying to induce parents to avail themselves of this great boon I confess to a feeling of disappointment that so few parents will accept the professional advice offered them. That a heavy price in death and sickness is paid by them the above figures show, and will continue to be paid—until they accept the facts that medical science teaches. Well, we will leave it at that, but the poor children suffer, and not the parents. Oh, the pity of it!

3.—ENTERIC FEVER.

One case (female age 10) was notified from Carcroft Ward.

4.—PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Nine cases were notified, and six were removed to Edenfield.

Puerperal Pyrexia, as officially defined, is any febrile condition occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4° F. (38 Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period.

There was one death notified as Puerperal Septicæmia.

In future reports the term Puerperal Pyrexia only will be used by order of the Ministry.

5.—PNEUMONIA.

Fifty cases were notified: 11 from Adwick, 21 Carcroft, 6 Highfields, and 12 Woodlands Wards respectively. In January 11, February 2, March 8, April 5, May 8, June 5, July 3, August 1, September 1, October 1, November 4, and December 1.

6.—ERYSIPELAS.

Thirty-one cases were notified: Adwick 7, Carcroft 17, Highfields 2, and Woodlands 5.

Two cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

7.—OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Eight cases were notified: Adwick nil, Highfields Ward 3, Carcroft 4, and Woodlands 1.

The attack rate for 1,000 births was 22.0.

“Ophthalmia Neonatorum” means a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant, commencing within 21 days from the date of its birth.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are now notified direct to the County Council as the Authority for Child Welfare, and a copy of the notification is sent to the Local Authority.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1938.

CASES			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
No. Notified	Treated at Home	Treated at Hospital				
8	7	1	7	—	—	1*

The causes of death were stated on the certificate as under:

*1 (a) Pyloric Stenosis.

8.—CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Two cases were notified: Adwick 1, Highfields 1.

There was one death.

In one case the original diagnosis was not confirmed.

9.—ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No case notified.

10.—POLIOMYELITIS.

Two cases were notified.

In both cases diagnosis was not confirmed.

TUBERCULOSIS.**NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1938.**

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Other Forms		Respiratory		Other Forms	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
5	4	2	1	—	1	1	—	—
15	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
25	3	2	—	—	2	3	2	—
35	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
55	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	19	10	1	2	10	5	2	0

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

No case of a Tuberculous employee in the Milk Trade was notified.

Thirty-two primary notifications of Respiratory and Other Forms of Tuberculosis were received, as compared with forty-one respectively in 1937.

There were 205 cases in the Tuberculosis Register on December 31st, 1938, as compared with 223 on the corresponding date in the previous year, namely: Respiratory cases, 100 males and 52 females; Other Forms of Tuberculosis cases, 29 males and 24 females.

Respiratory notifications were as follows: Adwick 14, Carcroft 7, Highfields 6, and Woodlands Ward 2.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis were: Carcroft 2, and Woodlands 1.

There is a Care Committee of Ladies, who meet at Doncaster, working in association with the Red Cross and the West Riding C.C.

The Committee make and supply underclothing for necessitous cases.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

1938.

CAUSES OF DEATH						Males	Females
ALL CAUSES						107	82
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers ...					—	—
2	Measles					—	1
3	Scarlet fever					—	—
4	Whooping cough					1	—
5	Diphtheria					1	3
6	Influenza					2	1
7	Encephalitis lethargica ...					—	—
8	Cerebro-spinal fever					—	1
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...					10	5
10	Other tuberculous diseases ...					2	—
11	Syphilis					2	—
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis					—	1
13	Cancer, malignant disease					11	9
14	Diabetes					2	2
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.					1	5
16	Heart disease					27	22
17	Aneurysm					—	—
18	Circulatory diseases					5	—
19	Bronchitis					—	1
20	Pneumonia (all forms)					11	8
21	Other respiratory diseases					3	—
22	Peptic ulcer					2	—
23	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ...					—	1
24	Appendicitis					2	—
25	Cirrhosis of liver					—	—
26	Other diseases of liver, &c.					—	—
27	Other digestive diseases					1	4
28	Acute and chronic nephritis					2	1
29	Puerperal sepsis					—	1
30	Other puerperal causes					—	—
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.					6	7
32	Senility					—	—
33	Suicide					—	2
34	Other violence					7	3
35	Other defined diseases					9	4
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown ...					—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above)—							
	Small Pox					—	—
	Poliomyelitis					—	—
	Polioencephalitis					—	—

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1938, for the Urban District of Adwick-le-Street in the County of York.

on the administration of the Factory and Act of 1901 on the 1st July, Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Workshop Act, 1901, and the 1938).

FACTORIES AND OTHER PREMISES.

1.—INSPECTION for purposes of provisions as to health.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories with mechanical power	18	1	—
Factories without mechanical power	6	—	—
* Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
* Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories. Total ...	24	1	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences { insufficient ... { unsuitable or defective (S. 7) { not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Trans- fer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	—

(Signature)

A. B. DUNNE, B.A., M.B., B.C., Cambridge University,
May, 1939. Medical Officer of Health.

